

THOMAS MARTIN, Newtown, near Newtown.

**G**EORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street  
Branch Office, Picton and Penrith.

**G**EORGE FOX and CO., General Carriers, 479,  
George-street.

Express Van, for Bathurst, on FRIDAY next.  
Express Van, for Orange, on SATURDAY.  
**TEAMS, Wanted, for FORBES.**

**G**ENTLEMEN will find the comforts of an English  
**G**OLD HOME, a superior healthy residence. Bath room  
and fine view of the harbour, situated on the heights of Darling-  
ford. Cards, Pierce, William-street.

**F. McDONALD**, Importer of General Merchandise,  
636, George-street South.  
**ENTRER LARDER DINING ROOMS**, 194, Pitt-street.  
An excellent DINNER Daily. One Shilling.  
**C. BLANDFORD** (late Burrell), Family Chemist,  
South Head Road Dispensary.  
**M. STEPHENS**, Head Master of the Sydney Gram-  
mar School, proposes to open, at an early date, a  
PRIVATE SCHOOL for scholars and boarders.  
Information, as to terms and other subjects, may be obtained  
by letter or by personal application, to Mr. STEPHENS  
at his residence, 10, Pitt-street, Sydney.  
**M. R. REDMAN'S OFFICES REMOVED** to corner  
of King and Philip streets, near District Court.  
**MRS. LOWE'S BOARDING-HOUSE**, Wyndham-  
square West. Table d'Hôte daily at 1 o'clock.  
**MRS. KOBE**, lately from England—Lessons in music

**M** and singing. 126, Castlereagh-street North.  
**M**YERS' FISH ESTABLISHMENT. No. 129,  
 South Head Road.—Fish, coffee, bread and butter  
 sold. Soup and bread, 6d.  
**M**CMAHON, Wholesale and Retail Brush, Comb, and  
 Perfumery, and Fancy Warehouse.—Cricketing  
 Archery, and Portmanteau Depot.  
 410, George-street, next City Bank.  
**N**OTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned having  
 this day removed their business to Macquarie-place,  
 next door to the Australia Bank.

**CURCIER and ADET.**  
**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**—**E. VICKERY**, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer and Importer of Boots, Shoes, Leather, and Grindery, has removed from George-street, to the newly erected and more commodious premises, No. 216, Pitt-street.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**—**J. HENRY** and CO., Family Grocer, Champagne, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, from 659 to 792, George-street, 5 doors below St. Paul's Church, known as Malakoff House.

**PIANO INSTRUCTION**, with Board and Residence, required by a young Lady for a few weeks. Address to the Editor.

**PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL** for Young Gentlemen.—**Mrs. C. STAFFORD** has vacancies for Boarders. Terms 60 guineas per annum. Application to **Mrs. STAFFORD**, Double Bay.

**MR. RIGBY'S COUNCIL CLUB HOUSE**, 130, Green-street.

GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES,  
 French and Italian Accommodation for  
 Tranche the Italian, French, and  
 Elvy and Co's, George-street.  
 SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUND, Heath  
 cutter's Bay. AKLETT and SON, Upholsterers.  
 THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—DR. EMANUEL  
 Dentist. Established 1842. Pitt-st. N., opp. Toongah  
 NO MERCHANTS. Tradesmen, and parties winding  
 up Affairs, Delts collected and med. for G.A.  
 expedition. No charge unless recovered. Address G.A.  
 of Mr. Pierce, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.  
 BURELL and TONKS, Auctioneers, Importers  
 House, Land, and Commission Agents, Queen-street.  
 Aukland and Auckland.  
 TWRIGHT, BARBER, and CO. General Carriers  
 475, George-st. Branch offices, Feather and Pictoria  
 S H A R E S F O R S A L E  
 Joint Stock Bank

City Bank  
 Sydney Insurance  
 United  
 Clermont and Richmond Steam  
 Hiawassa Steam  
 Wallend Coal  
 Peak Downs Copper  
**RHAKES WANTED:**  
 Commercial  
 Bank of New South Wales  
 Pacific Insurance.  
 W. BARTON, 165, Pitt-street.

**£25 WANTED**, for three months; £1 per week in  
 rest. A. Z. HERALD OFFICE.

**£2000 TO REND** on City Property. Apply to  
 Messrs. WILLYARD and CURTIS  
 Solicitors, 32, Hunter-street.

**FOUND**, at Coogee Bay, a Silver SNUFF-BOX  
 Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, HERALD OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**OST, A White COCKATOO**, lost wing cut, talks a little. A reward on returning it to the Wheelwright's Arms, Suezee-street, near Balmurst-street.

**OST**, near the Glebe "bus stand," or in a Port-street "bus, a PURSE, containing thirty shillings in gold and some silver. A reward at No. 11, Lower Port-street, on Monday, EIGHTH 41 NOTRS.

**OST**, on Monday, EIGHTH 41 NOTRS. A reward of £100 on returning them to Mr. LOUAT, 33, Betsy-street, Surrey Hill.

**OST**, on Thursday, 17th, from Piper-street, Woolbach-street, a BROWN HORSE, star on forehead, brand near shoulder illegible. Whoever will bring him to T. Brayne, 10, Upper Port-street, will receive a reward of £100.

**PRINCE SHILLINGS REWARD—LOST.**  
Prince and King etc., a Gold Pencil Case, 92, S. H. R.

**TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST.** In or near William-street, on Sunday night, a BLACK ROCK

of a carriage lamp. Whoever has found it and will bring it to the HERALD Office, will receive the above reward.

**TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST,** in Castle reach-street, between Market and Park streets, a GOLD BROOCH, set with hair. Apply E. THOMPSON, Sydney Arms, Castle reach-street.

**£1 REWARD.—LOST, A WHITE OPOSSUM** Any person bringing it to Mr. BILLWARD Kirkston, Darlinghurst Road, will receive the above reward.

**£1 REWARD.—LOST,** from Ashfield, a light ROYAL COW, white back, one horn turned back, branded AM on ribs. The above reward will be paid to any person bringing her to the residence of the H. NEWCOMEN, Ashfield.

**£2 REWARD.—STOLEN OR STRAYED** from my paddock, one bay MARE, branded IR near

**PG**—Will be paid to any person who will prosecute to conviction the thief who stole my POODLE **DOG**—answers to Prince—about the 30th April last.  
G4F, WRIGHT, 53, William-street.

**STRAYED** in my premises, on Monday Morning, a small **BAY FOAL**, a white spot on the nose. The owner by paying expenses, at No. 13, St. James-street, Dublin.

**STRAYED**, from Waverley, on or about the 17th instant, two **Bay MARES**—one branded TTT, the other G over 2 on branded q, and C under middle; also a **Chesnut COB**, branded q on near shoulder; also a **STOUTER**, Mary's's Sellar.

**POODLE** or Strayed, a **Chesnut COB**, no brand; but

**WILL** be paid, by bringing him to DENNIS MARTIN, Cleveland-street, Redfern; or £5 on p<sup>o</sup>secution, if alone.

**NOTICE**—All persons in Sydney or adjacent Colonies having CLAIMS against W. H. SAWYER, Esquire, will oblige by sending them not later than 23rd inst, to MOLISON and BLACK, Sydney.

**IF** JOHN MOORE does not call and redeem his bill within fourteen days from this date, it will be sold to pay his expenses. CARLO LEONI, Swiss Hotel, 163 George-street North.

**CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC**, not to give any CREDIT to any member of my family, or to any other person on my account, as I will not be answerable with my private funds. THOMAS GREENAWAY, Cleveland-street, Redfern.



**1866.**

Bees—Whitbread's stout, in hogsheds  
Ditto, in keble  
Ditto, ditto, by Richardson  
Worthington's ale  
Bridport Brewery Company's ale  
Brandy—Julia Robin, and Tootam Frere's, in hogsheds,  
quarters, and cases  
Rum—Lemon Hart and Son's, in hogsheds  
Sherris—Burkhead's, and his qualities, in hogsheds, quar-  
ters, octaves, and cases  
Porte—Hooper and Son's, and Butler's, four grape, in  
quarters and hogsheds; and low qualities  
Old Tom—Sir Robert Burnett's, Downing's, and Worth-

- Whisky - Scotch, in bulk
- Groceries
- Scups, assorted
- Keller's assorted confectionery
- Custard oil, in tins
- Sauces, pastes, jams, &c.
- Vinegar, in bottles and bulk
- Kent hops, 1860, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865
- Calcutta lines
- Mixed spice, in fancy boxes
- Oils and Paints - Raw and boiled oil, in drums
- Turpentine and colors
- Red lead, white lead, and paint
- Pitch, rosin
- Ironmongery - Bar and tire iron, round & to
- Ditto iron, corrugated
- Boiler plates
- Boiler tubes, cotton waste

Distilling rule, distilling powder  
 Billesons, bushel bags  
 Woolpacks, seaming twine  
 Portland cement  
**LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, AND CO., Charlotte-  
 place.**

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**JULES, ROBIN, AND CO.'S BRANDY**—The undersigned, having been appointed agents for the sale of this well-known Brandy, give notice that they have on hand, and will be supplied with, shipments of bulk pale and dark, in hogsheads, quarters, and one dozen cases.  
**LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, AND CO.**

**AGENCIES.**—The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the following houses, are prepared to supply from stock, or take orders for the undermentioned goods:

**JAMES HARTLEY and CO.**—Crown and sheet glass

**WEBSTER and CO.**—Wire rope for rigging and coal mines, Europe rope, oakum

**BRUNTON and CO.**—Gutta percha, and all kinds of safety fuse

**J. and C. JOHNSON and CO.**—Portland cement, plaster of paris, vulcan stuffing

HUNT and SONS.—Pruned Works, Birmingham.—All kinds of tools, spring steel, &c.  
CROGGAN and CO.—Ship and roofing felt  
SAVORY and MOORE.—Chemists to the Queen and Royal family.—every description of medicines  
KIRKMAN and SONS.—Pianos and musical instruments  
BRITISH PLATE GLASS COMPANY.—Plate glass and mirrors  
C. H. RAMSAY.—Fire bricks, clay, pipes  
WORTHINGTON and SONS.—Barton ale  
PURBRIDGE and BURGOYNE.—Drugs, acids, &c.  
HARVEY and NEVILLE.—Starch

ROBERTSON and CO.—Otis, trunks, *luggage*, and tar  
NARR and CO.—Iron safes and cash boxes  
WHITERHEAD and CO.—Bulk and bottled porter  
GILLON and CO.—Scotch Oulmen's stores  
G. F. COWARD—Oulmen's stores  
THOMAS FREES—Brandy in hogheads, quarter-  
casks, and cases  
CHILD BROTHERS.—French burr mill stones  
BURDON and GARDNER—Sherries, in wood and  
bottle  
HOOPER and SONS.—Port wines, in bulk and bottle  
SLEE, SLEE, and CO.—Vinegar, pickles, and oulmen's

BRIDPORT OLD BREWERY COMPANY.—Ales  
pints and quarts  
BUTLER, NEPHEW, and CO.—Four-grape port, in  
wood and bottle  
HARPER TWELVETREES.—Soap powders, starch,  
and manufactures  
GRIMWADE, RIDLEY, and CO.—Anti-corrosive  
paints.  
JULKEN, ROBIN, and CO.—Brandy in bulk and bottle  
STEVENS and CO.—Bread-making machines  
ANDREWS and TAYLOR.—Ironmongery for all de-

C. D. YOUNG and CO.—Engines, Machinery, and Engineers tools  
FLOWER and CO.—Ale in bulk  
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-  
place.  
**E**NGINES, manufactured by Messrs. C. D. Young  
and Co., Leth, to arrive per Vernon. Specifications  
and full particulars can be obtained on application.  
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-  
place.

**ENGINEERS, MACHINERY, AND ENGINEERS' TOOLS.**—The undersigned having been appointed sole agents for Messrs. C. D. Young and Co., the well known engineers, Leith, Scotland, are prepared to take orders for all kinds of the above manufactures.

**LEARMOUTH, DICKINSON, and CO.,** Charlotte-place.

**ON SALE** by the undersigned—Ale, in bulk and bottle; Ind, Coupe, and Co., Bass, Allopp, Tennant's, Morrice Cox and Co., and other brands

**Stout, Morrice Cox and Co.**

Genova, "Bell" brand  
Rum, 30 o.p., Lownde's, Twiss and Browning's  
Port wine, in wood and bottle  
Sherry, ditto  
Oilman's stores  
Hops, Kent and Belgium  
Cornacks, woolpacks, &c.  
Sheathing felt  
Opium, Faine and Turkey  
Champagne  
Seltzer water  
Brandy, Hennessy's, Martell's, Benoit's, Champagne

Vineyard's  
Blasting powder and fuse  
Cement  
Oregon pine spars  
Galvanized gas-piping  
Californian wheat  
Chilian wheat  
Adelaide wheat  
Adelaide flour.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

**E A R T H E N W A R E**

**GLASSWARE, and CHINA.**  
Importers of every description of above goods, for whole-  
sale and export only.  
Indents executed.  
**S. OWEN and CO., 10, Macquarie-place.**

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**SAMUEL OWEN and CO.,**  
Merchants and General Importers.  
Indents executed.  
**10, Macquarie-place.**

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**FOR SALE, by SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.**  
Martell's dark brandy

Preston's and Lowndes's 30 o.p. rum  
Port and sherry, of Wisdom's brand, in hogheads and  
quarters  
Bottled ale—Blood's, Byrass's, and Salt's  
Bottled stout—Blood's, and Byrass's  
Woolpacks, Dundee, full weights  
Three-bushel bags, ditto ditto  
Reaming and roping twine  
Patent oakum.

14, Macquarie-street.

**TOWNSEND'S SASSAPARILLA**, now landing ex  
Lady Bowen from New York.

**SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.**  
**F**OR SALE, by the undersigned,  
5000 feet prime cedar boards  
1600 bushels first-class maize  
1000 dozen oranges, very prime, and all the  
Best brands of colonial tobaccos.  
**SCOTLAND and CORNELIUS, 13, Sussex-street.**  
**H**ONEY, Honey, Honey, Honey.—Warranted  
pure, and of most superior quality, in packages 60 to  
700 lbs., from 3d (threepence) per lb. **J. SIMMONDS,**  
Provision Merchant, 41, Strand, London.

**Q**ATS, Reed and Feed, California and New Zealand, in any quantity. LAW and TINSLEY, Haymarket.

**C**LOUZEAU OLD COGNAC, case and hogshead, Guaranteed 1853 Vintage. This fine brandy, in splendid condition. Bottled PORTER, at 10s 6d dozen, at GEORGE CASPER'S, 143, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

**T**HE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed SOLE AGENT, in this colony, for Messrs. Dawson and

Co.'s celebrated ALE and STOUT, and will have regular monthly shipments of them, in bulk and bottle.

GEORGE THORNTON, 288, George-street, Sydney.

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**T.** FIELD is prepared to execute orders, and supply PIPES, small bore, for land drainage, of best quality, in any quantity, at low prices.

City Pottery, George-street South.

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**T**O BUILDERS, Contractors, and others.—The undersigned has always on HAND, a large stock of superior stoneware PIPES of all sizes, with all necessary bends and junctions, at reduced prices.

**THOMAS FIELD.**  
**T**O WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS and others.—  
The undersigned has on hand a large stock of best  
stoneware BOTTLES, from one gallon to five gallons.  
**THOMAS FIELD.**  
**T**FIELD has on hand a large stock of stoneware  
JARS, with covers, of all sizes, suitable for butter,  
pickling, preserving, &c. of the best quality.  
City Pottery, George-street South.  
**ON SALE,** Ash Oars, Anchors, 400-gallon Iron

**C**ORK CUTTINGS for SALE. W. STARKEY, 151, Castlereagh-street.

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## MR. CARDWELL AND SIR CHARLES DARLING.

THOSE of our readers who have gone through the voluminous correspondence between Sir CHARLES DARLING and Mr. Secretary CARDWELL will have possessed themselves of the main facts of the controversy. It is not our intention to discuss the question so far as it involves personal quarrels and allusions to those incidents of political strife which, however exasperating and exciting at the time, are borne along and soon sink in the ever-flowing current of affairs. Sir CHARLES DARLING has given the customs and manners of the gentlemen composing the Opposition, and the history of all the Cabinets and statesmen that have preceded the present Ministry, and universally condemned them. All these are things which may be left for the examination and entertainment of the curious. The great constitutional questions involved are those only which seem to us to claim our special notice.

Sir CHARLES DARLING declares his conscientious belief that he has acted not only wisely but in harmony with the law. He has with as much chivalry pursuing him on the course which has been pronounced illegal and unconstitutional. So far from this he has asserted that he would have gone further than their advice carried him, that he would have done things still more *outré* and abnormal. He has, therefore, been not the moderating spirit, he has, however, but its animating principle. He will thus pass away from the colony at least without leaving behind him any sentiment of remorse. Those who have opposed his will did so with the conviction that they were performing the duty of Englishmen and subjects. Those who have co-operated with him find that he has endeavoured to discharge them all from responsibility by accepting the full weight of his policy himself.

The points then at issue between Sir CHARLES DARLING and Mr. Secretary CARDWELL are those only which remain. It is between these two distinguished personages that the debate is henceforth defined.

Sir CHARLES DARLING has maintained one system of colonial Government, and Mr. CARDWELL has asserted another. The position of the Secretary as the organ of the Crown enabled him to give effect to his views, and Sir CHARLES DARLING is, therefore, disabled. But he tells us that he has not retired from the conflict; that he goes home to renew the battle, and that there he will find or seek a tribunal that will settle the odds between himself and the Minister of the Crown. There is, indeed, in Sir CHARLES DARLING's whole correspondence a strong sentiment of independence in reference to this functionary. He has been much imbued with the idea that the SECRETARY OF STATE is chief clerk in a very dull office, and that his opinions are of no value, and that his opinions are of no value, and that his opinions are of no value.

What then are the principles laid down by Mr. CARDWELL and disputed by Sir CHARLES DARLING? First, that the Constitution of Victoria is the authority for Parliamentary action in that country; that the people have no abstract rights; that they have no inherent title to act in this form or in that, but that having by a previous Legislature offered a Constitution which was thought to be suited to their condition, the Crown submitted it to Parliament; and receiving the sanction of the three Estates of the Realm, it was sent back, proclaimed, and became the only authority under which the legislation of Victoria could take place. A number of mercenary politicians consider the Constitution as so much waste paper, and are for "asserting their rights," as they call it, in defiance. Mr. CARDWELL, like a true Englishman, has placed himself firmly against this absurd and dangerous pretension, and asserted over and over again that the Constitution of Victoria is the only authority for making laws, and that the limits imposed by that Constitution are binding upon the Governor, the Assembly, and the Legislative Council, and to be alone regarded by the Judges of the Supreme Court. Having settled this point clearly and distinctly, Mr. CARDWELL then shows how Sir CHARLES DARLING has violated this authority, by continuing to do so when it was clearly impossible to obtain that authority, by persevering when the Supreme Court declared the illegality of the proceeding, by threatening and insulting those who sought what every man has a right to seek, the protection of the law against the abuses of Government, by borrowing money in an unconstitutional manner for an unconstitutional purpose, by perverting the law given for the protection of the revenue to get at cash which the law had provided should be disposed of in a different way; in short, by doing all those things which arbitrary Governments ever have done in order to dispense with legal sanction for acts they have been resolved to perform. It is true that there was no revolutionary tribunal, but the tone and spirit of the despatches of Sir CHARLES DARLING would imply that he considered opposition to his Government as in the highest degree criminal, meriting the deepest displeasure of the Crown, and the exercise of whatever power it might possess in the way of punishment.

In arguing out these points the SECRETARY OF STATE has given many important views of the relations of colonies to the Crown, and to the parent country. The whole may be summed up in one grand idea—that the law is the guide and the limit of a Governor's authority; that it is the inheritance and the refuge of her MAJESTY's subjects; that to complain of wrong is not only a right but a duty, not only to be suffered but to be praised, and that any Governor who takes a position in opposition to these principles violates his obligation as holding the Commission of the QUEEN, and in the very spirit which he manifests, and the course he pursues, pronounces himself unfit to hold in his hands the liberties of her subjects. And further, Mr. Secretary CARDWELL has disclosed (if it were ever obscure or uncertain) this important maxim of the British Empire, that her MA-

JESTY will neither tolerate violations of the law in her representative, nor suffer a persistent effort to violate the law in any subordinate Legislature. The Imperial Parliament possesses, and will exercise if necessary, that corrective and restraining power which it holds supreme over all other bodies in the Empire, and when it shall prove beyond a doubt, that those who are entrusted with functions pervert them into abuse and tyranny, to the dishonour of the Empire and the danger of loyal subjects of the QUEEN, the Constitution itself will be taken away. England can do without the colonies, but will never tolerate revolutionary government in the QUEEN's name.

(Sydney Morning Herald, May 3.)

## HOW TO FUND OUR DEBT.

A PAPER of some importance was addressed by Sir STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON to the gentlemen lately Colonial Secretary, in reference to the debt of this country. We presume it will not now be disputed that Sir STUART possessed more than ordinary knowledge of financial questions, and that his opinions may be received, not without examination or debate, but at least with the respect due to his long experience and present position. Like most men who have left the colony, he has retained a warm interest in its welfare; and though viewing without much enthusiasm many of its political changes, he is nevertheless disposed to infer from its vast resources, and from the innate character of the British mind, that we shall surmount our pecuniary difficulties, arrange our monetary quarrels, and come finally to the conclusion that the administration of the public revenues should be based upon the established maxims of the financial world.

There are some things perfectly clear and often asserted in this journal, but which have had less weight than they ought to have possessed in the course of our legislation. One is that the rate of interest on the public debt should be not such as to imply a sense of insecurity but in harmony with the common charge for script of a reputable class; and the other that we should so measure the terms and time of borrowing as to prevent our being trapped in a monetary crisis, when every small interest must be sacrificed to the greater. We have no doubt whatever that the unsatisfactory condition of the public accounts has injured the sale of our debentures more than it has depressed their price. Those who hold are not inclined to make great abatement, because they have acquired a conviction that this will not be finally necessary. In doubtful cases men do not invest. Though they are not disposed to sacrifice, they are indisposed to risk. The difficulty of selling our paper is far greater than might be implied by the rate at which those sales are really made. It is therefore necessary that we should look at the causes of this difficulty; and in the first place, of course, we must establish our taxation upon a solid and permanent basis.

The present system is only of a temporary nature, or if it be permanent its permanence is to be shown. If it is to be readjusted, its readjustment must be made upon some safe and lasting principles. What, however, is essential is the carrying out of some measure such as *promised* in reference to our debt—namely to assure a continual and gradual liquidation of the public obligations, that in any event we may have income enough to preserve our credit with the world. But the plan upon which we have long proceeded is to borrow money for certain periods with the intention of discharging these obligations by the creation of new ones. Not only does this include new monetary contracts and all the expense and delay connected with them, but we have to take the chance of the market whatever it may be. The money market, as we have seen, is liable to intense agitation and frequent fluctuations—the interest rising and falling to an extent which would have created the greatest alarm in former times. If any readjustment were to arise and last for a considerable period, it must greatly interfere with the general operations of trade and with the amount of capital to be availed of by borrowing communities, and thus it might happen that we should be caught in a storm, and find ourselves involved in a tremendous loss when it would be difficult to uphold our credit at all.

Sir STUART DONALDSON is connected with a company in London called the General Credit and Finance Company. This company undertakes the negotiations of loans, and has done so to a large amount. It has tried its hand upon one in which success might be supposed to be probable—having borrowed to the extent of £40,000,000 for the Turkish Empire. The plan proposed by Sir STUART DONALDSON is:—1. To establish a funded and inscribed debt, in lieu of terminable and renewable bonds or debentures, at present representing it. 2. A unification of the debt, establishing one uniform designation, rate of interest, and mode of inscription. 3. Interest to be payable at the option of the fundholder either in Sydney or in London. 4. The inscription of the debt being proof of ownership, and the locality of the inscription settling the place of payment of the interest. 5. In addition to the inscribed debt obligations transferable by simple delivery (like GLADSTONE's new Consols scrip), to be created with coupons for twenty years attached or detached, such sheets of coupons numbered and identified as belonging to certain specific scrip or bonds, to be renewed at the end of twenty years by issue of fresh sheets for twenty years, and so on. 6. An agency in London who shall bring out the consolidated debt, at a commission in the first instance, binding themselves to pay all debentures as they fall due from year to year, or at the option of the holders at any time to convert the terminable and interminable debentures at present existing into funded debt or transferable scrip, as above indicated.

Sir STUART DONALDSON has expressed himself willing to arrange the whole scheme if a funded debt bill were passed similar to that introduced by him in 1857, when Colonial Treasurer. He would do so either in conjunction with the Colonial Agent or a Special Commissioner sent to England for the purpose. It is his impression that, in a better state of the market, the plan might be arranged in three months, and on terms most advantageous to New South Wales.

Such then is the scheme proposed by a gentleman whose plan is entitled at least to a candid hearing. It would be a grand thing if we could so consolidate the debt and so impart to it a uniform and permanent character, that there might be a transfer of stock from hand to hand without embarrassment, and without inquiry, and that the renewal of debentures should be finally abandoned. Of course no scheme of this kind could have a solid character unless there were in connection with it a Board of Commissioners permanently constituted independent of the Executive, having a preferable charge upon the Consolidated Revenue and being authorised

in that capacity to extinguish loans of the time certain portions of the debt. After the experience we have had, by which it is proved that there are certain elements connected with the public credit not to be safely overlooked, we shall have no more hope of the old objection that to arrange a sinking fund for the payment of a debt is merely borrowing from one pocket to lodge in another. It is in the estimation of the world of vital consequence that the economy of a country should be demonstrated by its real savings and honest appropriation, and that there should be a distinct and visible connection between a disposition to borrow and a determination to pay.

(Sydney Morning Herald, May 9.)

## OUR DEBENTURES.

THE result of the experiment of inviting railway contractors to take payment in debentures has been to show that in the present state of the market the colony would gain nothing by adopting this mode of payment. There are contractors willing to take debentures, but they ask for a considerable margin to cover their risk of loss, and no object is gained by adding that margin to the cost of the works. No private contractor can possibly have greater advantages in disposing of debentures than the regular agents of the Government, while to introduce competing sellers into the market would have unnecessarily disparaged the price. The result of the experiment will probably be that it will not be thought expedient to repeat it. Years ago, before the Stock Exchange had refused to quote debentures not placed on the market by public tender, the agents of Messrs. PETO and CO. professed their willingness to contract for a railway all the way to Albany, and to take payment in debentures at 95. But the offer was thought too exacting. As it is, it turns out that on the contrary the offer was imprudent. But the Government having declined to pay in debentures to a powerful firm, having the advantage of financial agencies in the metropolis, and a large capital, can hardly find it advantageous to pay in the same kind of currency to local contractors of smaller resources.

The most favourable contract for the extension of the Great Western Railway having now been accepted under terms of cash payment, the will of course devolve on Government to find the cash, and this, undoubtedly, is at present a difficult task. With two millions worth of debentures still unsold, it is not so easy to go on borrowing. It is obvious that the present condition of our loan affairs requires to be terminated. The subject, we doubt not, occupies the anxious attention of the TREASURER, and he will probably be prepared when Parliament meets to propose some definite policy. If we are to go on constructing railways we must raise money, and we must in some way or other meet the conditions of the money market. It is no use grumbling because we cannot get loans on the same terms that we used to do. All the other borrowers in the world are in the same position. The real question for us to discuss is whether it is worth while to borrow on the terms on which money is now to be had. We can suspend operations if we think proper till money gets cheaper. That probably would not be popular, and some financial authorities think that money never will be cheaper, or, at any rate, not for a long time; that it has taken a permanent rise, and that the causes that have sent it up will continue to operate.

The New Zealand Government has been placed in somewhat similar circumstances to those in which we find ourselves, but, being forced to borrow, has adapted itself to what had become a necessity. It wanted to borrow three millions sterling. Debentures to this amount were authorised as a five per cent. stock, having fifty years' currency, and with a sinking fund of one per cent. One million sterling was issued at 81. The rate of interest was then raised to six per cent. with a condition that the bonds were not to be issued below par. But it is idle to make conditions when it is impossible to control circumstances. Borrowers must not be choosers. The restriction as to price was withdrawn, the currency of the debentures was limited to twenty-five years, and the sinking fund was increased to two per cent. On these terms a considerable portion has been disposed of at 90. Meanwhile, and during the delay involved in these experiments on the money market, a temporary loan of about £800,000 was raised by Treasury Bills, for which the large interest of eight per cent. had to be paid. These are being paid off out of the proceeds of the regular loan.

The issue of this loan has indeed had something to do with the difficulty experienced in floating our own debentures. The different colonies are bidding against one another, and the competition raises the terms. The New Zealand debentures give the highest interest, for the Queensland six per cent. are sold at 97 1/2. New Zealand also provides the largest sinking fund. The price with the security seemed sufficiently tempting, for out of £500,000 offered in March last, £350,000 was taken up. At this rate the interest is nearly seven per cent.

The short-term loan for this colony, placed on the market about the same time, was not so successful, although the interest, taking into account the repayment in a very few years, was also equivalent to about seven per cent. The very shortness of the term, however, seems to have been unfavourable to it. The buyers on the Stock Exchange seem to have a preference for the term of twenty-five years. It is not expedient to have two kinds of securities on the market at the same time if it can possibly be avoided. It complicates matters, and confuses purchasers, many of whom have already trouble enough to distinguish between the different colonies and the various kinds of security that their legislation offers.

The difficulty of pushing colonial loans at the latest dates was also to some extent aggravated by the slight panic on the Stock Exchange and the alarm excited about the various finance companies. These temporary causes of difficulty are not discouraging, as they will soon disappear.

Eight per cent. seems a high interest for New Zealand to give for temporary accommodation, but it is not higher than we have been giving. The only difference is that that colony has issued formal Treasury Bills, while we have overdrawn at the bank on the same terms. It would have been a saving if we could have borrowed the £700,000 at seven per cent. Mr. WESTGARTH, in his last financial circular, states that "New South Wales bonds are depressed by the recurring issues of bonds to provide funds for the still uncompleted railway expenditure." It will only aggravate this depression to continue repeating the cause of it. We might remove it by negotiating at once a large loan sufficient to clear off all outstanding obligations, and to provide enough for our prospective wants for at least another year. This would stop a continuous declension in price. It would establish a minimum, and give

a chance of recovery. If there is a point below which it is not politic to borrow, that point should be fixed by the Legislature. Within those limits it is for the TREASURER to make the best bargain possible. The present plan of keeping a loan always hanging fire is very prejudicial to our credit, and ought to be terminated as soon as possible.

(Sydney Morning Herald, May 21.)

## COLONIAL DEFENCE.

WE referred recently to the question of Colonial Defence as raised in a correspondence between the Government of Queensland and the Secretary for the Colonies—to the wish of the former to have a battery of artillery in lieu of soldiers of the Line; and to the inability of the British Government to comply with the request at present. A further despatch has been received on the same subject, and as the principles it lays down are equally applicable to all these colonies, a copy of the despatch has probably been sent to each of the Governments. In it Lord DE GREY lays down the principle, that if there is any real necessity for composing the garrison of any distant colony, exclusively of any one description of regular troops, it would be the best arrangement, and the one most conducive to military efficiency, that the regular force should be composed of infantry, and that the garrison artillery should be supplied by militia or volunteers. In this, we believe, is not the general feeling in any of these colonies, but it is proper to give a fair consideration to the arguments Lord DE GREY adduces.

In the first place, he points out that the Royal Artillery are specially and carefully trained for their particular work, which is to manage heavy guns in fixed batteries. That this is their speciality to which they are devoted, and they are not trained to general military duty. They are not expected even at a pinch to perform the work of regular infantry. They are provided with small arms to protect their guns against any desultory attack; but they are neither armed nor trained to resist an attack by regular infantry. Whether they might not be so trained, whether the accomplishments of a foot soldier might not be added to those of an artilleryman; whether they would in any way suffer in efficiency by going the whole round of military drill, and whether a soldier is injured for the performance of one kind of duty by being made effective for another kind of duty, are questions of military training which need not be discussed. Suffice it to say, that such an admixture of drill is not considered expedient by existing authorities. If different branches of the service are trained to do one thing well, that is considered enough. The artillery, as a skilled body of men, take a pride in the proficiency they attain to in the management of big guns; but they take an equal pride in not performing the kind of service required of other and inferior grades of troops. It follows, therefore, that the defence of any fort from an attack in the rear by regular troops would devolve upon infantry of some kind. If there are none of her MAJESTY'S troops in the place to perform this service, it is obvious that the task will depend upon local militia or volunteers. Lord DE GREY is far too polite to disparage the purely colonial force, and he even covers his reasoning with a compliment, but it is clear that he is disinclined to trust the artillery to their protection; so choice a corps must be more securely guarded, and he is unwilling to locate any portion of these picked men where there is not a proportionate strength of her MAJESTY'S troops to take care of them, and to see that they are not captured.

This precautionary view of the case is not unnatural, although we think that guarantees might be furnished that the risk would not be so great as is apprehended. Moreover, if we come to adopt the most recent style of fortification that has been proposed for this port, viz., circular towers, more or less iron-cased, and equally protected all round against assault, the danger apprehended would be still further reduced.

Lord DE GREY thinks that regular troops would be more fitted to defend forts manned by local artillery than local soldiers would be to defend forts manned by the Royal Artillery. The local gunners, he says, would only have to learn to work particular guns in particular places, while the regular troops, more accustomed to actual service, would be better placed, and to variety of action, would be changed of place for dealing with any demonstration made by a landing party. He further points out that it would be more costly to the colonies to pay for artillery than for regular troops, as it would be necessary considerably to increase the amount of the former description of force in order to supply artillery to every colony, and to supply the necessary reliefs, and that this increase of expenditure would have to be met by the colonies on whose behalf it was incurred. Lord DE GREY is willing to do all in his power to supply efficient instructors in artillery duty; but he is desirous that those instructors should operate on colonial pupils. But if this system is carried out, and if the efficiency of our forts is to depend exclusively on local gunners, we shall have to depart from the volunteer system, and form the nucleus of a regular army, for it is not worth while to spend money in expensive fortifications and powerful guns, unless we have the best class of ability to work them. To secure thoroughly competent gunners we must get men to devote themselves to this particular pursuit, and to submit to a training far more thorough and continuous than that which any of our volunteers have as yet undergone, and to secure this it is probable that for a term at least we must hire the exclusive time of the men. Moreover, if the forts are to depend on purely local service, it is a question whether it would be safe to have them untenanted by any garrison. One of the greatest dangers we have to guard against is a sudden attack by one or more privateers; and, isolated as we are from telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, and with a not very reliable postal service, we might at any time be left in ignorance of impending danger, and have the first news of a war brought to us by a hostile vessel. In all cases of surprise, hours, and even minutes are of importance; and it might be a difficult operation, at very short notice, to collect a volunteer garrison, and throw it into a fort at the Heads in time and condition to be of efficient service.

In order always to have hands enough within reach for any momentary emergency, it would be necessary, if we do not keep fixed garrisons, to have in constant training a far larger number of men than is absolutely necessary to man all our batteries. It would be fatal to be short-handed at the critical moment. Up to the present time volunteers have not taken so kindly to the use of the big guns as they have to the rifle. Whether it is because there is less display or because the practice is less interesting, or because the necessity for such volunteers has not been sufficiently pressed on our young men, we cannot say. But certain it is that we have made a nearer approach to providing a local substitute for her MAJESTY'S regulars than we have to providing a substitute for the Royal Artillery. There is no doubt that we could find men in the colonies

willing to learn and quite able to become competent, but it is not clear that we should not have to engage them, or, at least, a part of them, as fixed troops.

(Sydney Morning Herald, May 5.)

## MAIL SERVICE BY TORRES STRAITS.

THE present position of the negotiations connected with the opening out of the Torres Straits route is expounded in a Parliamentary paper recently published in Queensland. In order to precipitate the development of this question, and to transmit talking and writing into practical action, the Queensland Government determined, towards the close of last year, to go to the expense of one or two experimental trips between Brisbane and Batavia. It was a spirited and enterprising movement, but it still remains doubtful whether it was not a little premature, and whether the colony, pressed as it is for revenue, will reap any such immediate and substantial reward as will justify the expenditure.

In reply to an advertisement that was put forth, the services of six different steam vessels were tendered to the Queensland Navigation Company offered three different vessels—the City of Melbourne, of 614 tons, for the sum of £575 per month; the James Paterson, of 186 tons, for £425 a month; and the Eagle, of 171 tons, for £275 per month. The two first named vessels were guaranteed to travel at the rate of nine knots an hour, and the last at seven. The Queensland Steam Navigation Company does not seem to have made any tender at all, as, however anxious to take the lead in Queensland trade, it had no boat to spare for the service. The Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company offered the Southern Cross, of 342 tons, for £700 a month. Messrs. BRIGHT, BROTHERS, offered the Hero, of 764 tons for £747 a month; and Messrs. WOODVILLE, JARRETT, and CO. offered the Souchays, of 436 tons, for £440 a month. This last mentioned tender was accepted. It was the cheapest for the larger class of vessels offered, and the Government was not required to insure it for more than £16,000. This question of the insurance was an important consideration as connected with the expense, for the rate demanded for insurance was 18 per cent., and the Government was required to insure the Hero at £29,000, the Southern Cross at £23,000, and the City of Melbourne at £25,000. The Queensland Government declined to submit to these terms, and instructed the Crown Agent for the colonies to effect the insurance in London, where it is hoped that little more than one-third of the colonial amount would be charged. What the amount charged in London actually was, is not stated, but at any rate the Souchays made her first voyage to and fro in safety.

We have already placed before our readers the various proposals for a steam service made by the Dutch firm of Messrs. REYNST and VINJU. They are for the present impracticable, as requiring a greater combination of effort on the part of the different colonies than is at all practicable. Their request is, that the four colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia should subsidise the Dutch company to the extent of £10,000 a year, and Western Australia to the extent of about £1700 a year, and that the Batavian Government should contribute £25,000 a year. For the present, at least, such a scheme is impossible, the different colonies would not do what is expected, and it is useless to ask it. Any scheme which depends upon the consent of so many parties may be considered as practically adjoined. Substantially, the work must be carried out by Queensland and Batavia as the two principals. Assistance may be rendered from other quarters, but these two Governments must share the responsibility between them. They are the two most immediately and most directly interested. The other colonies bear a heavy part of the burden of the Suez and the Panama line, and it is not unfair to leave Queensland to carry the chief weight of the third route. An Executive minute expresses the hope that the other colonies will give their serious attention to the expediency of contributing towards the establishment of a monthly mail service via Torres Straits, and also that the Imperial Government may be induced to reconsider its former decision on this subject, and to contribute something towards the establishment of a fortnightly communication with Australia on the above-mentioned plan. But the Imperial Government could not well contribute towards the Torres Straits route without also contributing proportionately to the Panama route, as one is no more a matter of Imperial interest than the other; and in its present temper it is clearly disposed to stand aloof from both.

The Government of Victoria has invited the other colonies to send delegates to Melbourne for a conference, to inquire into and suggest the best means by which the ocean postal service may be provided for. Queensland is willing to send a delegate, but at present it is uncertain how far the other colonies will be disposed to do the same. Perhaps it would be better to postpone it now for a few months till the Panama service has come into practical operation, and till we have put to the test its real utility to the different colonies. The immediate provocation to the suggested conference was the constant delay in the delivery of the mails of the P. and O. Company. To judge, however, by the results of the last month, the company has begun to amend its practice, and we are told that it has secured two new vessels especially for the Australian service. The causes of complaint may, therefore, be in a fair way of removal. At any rate, a general conference would have more to do, than merely to consider the shortcomings of the P. and O. Company, or to provide a remedy. It ought to take into consideration the mail service as a whole, considered in relation both to the different routes and the different colonies, to look at the matter comprehensively, and not merely from a Sydney or Melbourne point of view; to adjudicate, if possible, the relative claims and duties of the colonies, and to see if all interests could not be harmonised, and whether a policy of common utility could not receive a common organised support.

By the return of the Souchays to Batavia, Captain SIMPSON, R. N., the resident magistrate at Cape York, has been directed to proceed to open negotiations, in person, with the Batavian Government. That Government has expressed in general terms its satisfaction at the steps taken by Queensland, and its willingness to contribute something towards the cost of the experimental service. The Queensland Executive is anxious to bring this general promise to something of a definite and positive. The expense of the Souchays will not be less than £30,000 a year. This is a large amount for the Queensland Government to bear unaided, especially for nothing more than a bi-monthly service. The Govern-

ment would not be justified in continuing such an expenditure, especially as the receipts are very nearly nil, unless the Batavian Government is prepared to contribute something substantial. No pledge is offered that the Souchays will make another trip. The continuance of the present service, therefore, seems to depend chiefly on the liberality of the Batavian Government. Queensland asks that it should share half the expense—not an unfair demand, seeing that at present Batavia has most to gain in the way of pushing its trade and selling its commodities. The prospect of a permanent service also depends mainly on the degree of co-operation that the Batavian Government is ready to furnish. Tenders have been invited for a regular contract; but the Queensland Government will not on its own responsibility, and without being adequately backed, accept any of them. If this assistance is not forthcoming, it is proposed that the Batavian Government should extend its own local service as far as Cape York. This would be a comparatively small addition to the existing service between Singapore and Timor. The Queensland Government would meet it by extending to Cape York the service now carried on as far as Port Denison. By this means the line of transit would be kept open although expedition would be sacrificed; but if the parties concerned cannot afford anything better, this will be an improvement on nothing at all.

The "Messageries Impériales" have been appealed to for assistance. Their reply is that at present they have no boats to spare, but that they will afford any assistance to a branch company from Brisbane—that they would reserve berths in their boats for Australian passengers, and that they would reduce their fares for such from Singapore to Marseilles for £100 to £90. They would also charge very little for the carriage of the mails, and would undertake their sorting and delivery.

(Sydney Morning Herald, May 7.)

## THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM.

THE Parliamentary crisis in Victoria has been commented on as a proof that government by two Houses, at least by two Houses elected on a different basis, must always be liable to indefinite obstruction. Where numbers, it is said, are represented in one House, and property in another, there can be nothing but collision. If there were never any willingness to give way, nor any power to enforce submission, of course there must be obstruction. But in practice these cases do not occur as they are represented in theory. The crisis in Victoria did not arise out of any inherent peculiarity in the constitutions that elected the two Houses, but out of a contest for supremacy which might have arisen between any two Houses anyhow constituted. The Upper House in Victoria represents too small a constituency, and the qualification for members and electors is too high. All this might be altered to advantage, but the alteration would not prevent the repetition of such crises, because any Council would be jealous of its rights when they were assailed.

In a democracy the majority must govern, and if it is the determined, resolute, and deliberate will of the majority to have only one House of Parliament, then of course the Council will have to be extinguished. But this change, if it is to be brought about, must be effected legally. While the two Houses exist, with their separate rights defined by law, these "crisis" must be mutually respected; and a "crisis" is always possible either tries to invade the privileges of the other. The published despatches, which will enable all who wish to do so to form an impartial opinion on the merits of the whole struggle, show clearly that the Assembly was aiming to establish a precedent-made law in lieu of the written constitutional law.

The controversy originated in the desire of the Assembly to pass a tariff of a protectionist tendency. Some attempt has been made indeed, if not to deny this, at least to keep it out of sight. Both in the minutes of the Ministry, and in the despatches of the Government, it is pointed out that heavier taxes were imposed for the sake of revenue in some of the other colonies, and that a greater protection was given under the old tariff to colonial wine and colonial tobacco. All this is true; but to bring forward these facts for the purpose of causing the impression that the question of protection was not really at issue is simply to mislead. There was really no disguise upon the subject. The question was argued on both sides on politico-economic grounds. Free Trade and protectionist leagues were formed to consolidate the strength or propagate the opinions of either party, and the character of the contest was as clearly marked as it was possible for it to be.

The Legislative Council had surely the right to say "No" at least once to the inauguration of such a policy, and to give the country full time for reflection and reconsideration. There was no urgent necessity for the change, no need of additional revenue, no impending financial crisis. A delay of twelve months would have injured no interests, and complicated no transactions. Seeing that the struggle from Free Trade to Protection was one of great importance—seeing that it was opposed to the teaching of all the best writers on political economy, and seeing too that it was in diametrical opposition to the policy of the mother-country—the Council was acting quite within its function to give the tariff a conscientious negative. If it was not empowered to offer resistance on such an occasion it would have no worth at all, and might well be swept away as a useless pageant. It would indeed have been untrue to its position and its duty, had it offered no resistance to the popular novelty.

But this resistance was foreseen, and the Assembly, in denial of the veto of the Council, resolved to overbear its veto, and tacked the Tariff to the Appropriation Bill. It justified its doing so, on the ground that the resistance to the Assembly on a financial matter was unconstitutional. It assumed it to be a right of the Assembly to "control" the taxation of the country. In the main it is the right of the Assembly so to do, for it alone can originate measures of taxation; and, from the nature of the representative system, with it alone rests the ultimate power to determine of what kind and to what amount the taxes shall be. But it does not possess exclusive, immediate, and irresistible control. There rests with the Council a power to compel delay—a power as distinctly provided for in the Constitution as are the rights of the Assembly itself. But Mr. McCulloch moved, and caused "a justly carried, a resolution that this power is 'justly carried' by the Assembly with peculiar jealousy." The resolution, doubtless, expressed the honest sentiments of those who voted for it. Popular assemblies are very jealous of the slightest limitation of their arbitrary self-will. But that is all the more reason why such limitations should be imposed; and it would be a very unhappy Constitution which, out of deference to that jealousy, withdrew all such limitations. Restraint is not bad simply because it chafes;

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this work there is a succinct and well written introduction, from which I select the following passage:

work there is a succinct and well written introduction to that which alone can form the basis of a stable character:—"The Prince was a deeply religious man, yet was entirely free from the faintest trace of bigotry or sectarianism. His strong faith in the great principles of Christianity created in him a tolerance for other men struggling in the various ways to attain those truths. His views of religion did not lead him to separate himself from others; and in the presence of high matters he rather sought unity than to magnify small differences. Thus he endeavoured to associate himself with all earnest seekers after religious truth." Upon these truly Christian views of life, his reticence and reserve were based—the best uses, the large charities of the Prince's nature and those earnest sympathies which sought development in compassing and promoting whatever could benefit his fellow-creatures—his religion whatever is lovely and of good report.—Called early to an exalted position, open to no observation, he surmounted the difficulties, disarmed jealousy, avoided the snares which beset his path, with intuition, rectitude and wisdom.—(Applause.) In early life he studied much, he mastered many subjects, was quick of apprehension, and most skilful in organisation, he possessed also the power of making things plain and simple, and thus to take a prominent part in and discharge the trusts with success. But he placed the performance of duty before the attainment of celebrity, and avoided prominence as he might, as the work already upon his mind. "After an arduous career, devoted to his consort Sovereign and to his adopted country.—(Cheers.) The acceptance of the post of Commander-in-Chief was pressed upon him by the Duke of Devonshire, who felt that his own talents yielded to no veteran Duke's advice we may infer from his labours in other directions what attention he would have given to the moral and material welfare of the soldier; and improvements he would have made at barracks, in his private life, at his schools, at his libraries, and grounds for recreation and athletic exercises for all that can awaken and animate the mind and sustain the health of the body. He took pains to study dress and to be prepared for quarters. But the Prince was contented with all its brilliant surroundings, and its opportunities of doing good—the last, the greatest temptation to him, in order to give himself entirely up to the duties of his office, he had a true, intimate, true helmyate and intimate confidential adviser of the Sovereign.—(continued applause)—I recollect an anecdote of rumour or complaint which was industriously circulated, that he feared that the Prince had been deceived and interfered too much in matters of State, and did not arise amongst the people, but passed amongst some better higher placed, and which ought to have known better. At last this weak invention reached the distinguished statesman, and he sent the following notice in the House of Commons, where it was "amped out" in a few emphatic sentences by Lord Russell, and never since heard of; the poet laureate, Mr. Campbell, once affirmed the fact of the decision, that there should be no country squires and wife—that each was ordained a help to the other—and that it was right and fitting that their Sovereign should find in her Princely Consort her dearest, his nearest and most intimate friend and counsellor. How well he discharged the duties of this most anxious office I will now prove by a brief reference to three instances of vast moment in a public point of view, and as the exercise of the prerogatives and influence of the Sovereign, and the maintenance of wisely, justly, and in the true spirit of the Constitution. Ministers enjoying the confidence of Parliament have never claimed in vain the confidence of the Sovereign, and the Sovereign has never permitted secret influence or irresponsible advice. Their policies have been directed by Parliament and public opinion, and not by the will of the Sovereign or the intrigues of the Court.—(Hear, hear.) Surely for some share at least in this noblest of professions, credit is due him who was the intimate adviser of the Crown. Next as to titles, honours, and rewards: In many former reign they were lavished through favouritism or at the bidding of a clique, too often lightly, and devoid of any real merit, and without regard to the true interests of the realm. Not so throughout this reign. They have been granted on the responsibility of the Minister for proved desert, for services rendered to the nation, and for political ground gained. For this wise abstention in withholding the prerogative, surely some share of the credit is due him who was the intimate adviser of the Crown. Thirdly, as to the management of the civil list. In the reign of foreign—aye, and in some of great reputation in the civil list—there was extravagance incurred, and applications to Parliament for relief resorted, giving rise to acrimonious debates and unworthy imputations—lowering the prestige of the throne, and creating a bad example to our monarchs. Large sums were spent in purchasing influence, and corrupting members of Parliament. In George IV. Third time Burke wrote—"The people see nothing in the operations of parsony attended with all the trappings of the Court, and even the splendour of the regalia—they do not believe it to be hoarded nor perceive it to be spent." How different in this reign—no parsimony, no waste—no debts incurred—no extravagance—no corruption—no dissipation—splendour and dignity of Royalty have been amply maintained. Royal visitors and foreigners alike distinction have admired the magnificent displays while the hospitalities of the Court have been extended to the poor. There has been more economy and less than at any former period. (Applause.) The Countess may justly claim the praise she got gave the British Prince of old—

*Lord of every regal ear,  
Lifted above the vulgar heart,  
He neept his brooded stress,  
Nor on all profusely poured.*

For this judicious regulation of so great an expenditure, and for the splendid debt, surely some share of the credit is due to him who was the intimate adviser of the Crown. (Cheers.) Again, in the days of the influence which Prince Albert wielded in virtue of his exalted position as the husband of the Queen, and his close personal relations to the Sovereign, his attendance at meetings, and societies for scientific objects or for the promotion of schemes of benevolence, and the sound advice he gave, were of the highest importance in the estimation of the people. He sought to advance and establish the claims of science in the public view, to promote the value of accurate statistics as the foundation of truth and of useful legislation, and to bring the sciences of history and geography into relation with the practices of industry, so as to correct its errors and facilitate its progress. In attending such meetings as of the labour societies for improving the condition of the labouring classes, the Servants' Provident Society, or the Golden Lane Schools, he used to insist upon duties owing by those who enjoy station, wealth, and education, and he warned them "against dictatorial interference," which might destroy the freedom of thought and independence of action which must remain to every one, if he is to work out his own happiness." He dwelt on the truth, that the interests of classes too often counterpoise identical ones, and that ignorance and poverty prevent them from uniting for each other's advantage." But particularly he took an interest in agriculture, and was a foremost "leader in the improvement of the soil, and the bestowment of new lands, and the reclamation of wastes." This quotation gives us date twenty years! Just twenty years ago British agriculture was relieved from those protective laws which were its bane. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Since that time there has been a steady march beyond all precedent. (Applause.) The Prince's efforts were nobly seconded by others, especially providing field labour for the labourers during the field. Of many large agricultural cottages have been built by hundreds, and a general impulse given to the cause of amelioration. But Prince Albert devoted special attention to this vital question. He had plans of erecting villages, and of building houses, and of procuring meat and suitable fitting up, and "entered into minute calculations as to the amount of illness which might be prevented amongst the poorer classes by a careful selection of the materials to be used in building, and by the choice of the site of the house, and of the ground on which rests Prince Albert's well-earned fame. For more than twenty years he was the closest confidential adviser of the Crown—and his advice was ever given in accordance with the spirit of the Great Constitution, and with the reliance on the right feeling of the nation. It gave it without reference to self or the desire of appearing powerful or prominent, or of exercising pre-eminence, and was too widely beneficial to be borne home to any individual, or to any class of ambitious men. His advice was given with singleness of heart for the public weal, it was eminently conducive to the public weal. This the people knew, and they respect his memory, and they are proud to have seen him at a public meeting in furtherance of any project of benevolence, his utterances were not the mere commonplace of a complaisant patron, who gives his name and attendance without a pretence of any service. No! his speeches were the outpourings of a warm and earnest disposition, which took nothing in hard light

**ment.** The small round column, to which the Prince is pointing with his right hand, was expressed designed for it by his highly accomplished draughtsman, the Royal Highness the Princess Alice of Hesse Darmstadt. On such a large house for private residence, engraved a diagram of the building in which the great International Exhibition of 1881 was held, recalling to the mind of the spectator the importance of the building, which was there, and which was there to her Royal Father for this noble conception to which now have come of one universal imitation.

On the tall is a beautiful meditation of the Roman Catholicism, a statue erected by Mr. Theobald (for which the Queen gave a group of silver and under the meditation are the Royal Arms and those of the Prince Consort, encircled with an ornamental wreath of emblematical flowers. The sculptor has given to the statue a most graceful and proper effect to this happily conceived embellishment of the statue.

**CITY IMPROVEMENTS.**

A LARGE number of buildings, of different dimensions and various styles of architecture, are being erected in the city, while on the outskirts and in the suburbs constant additions are being made in the building of houses for private residence.

The erection of the new Post Office, in George-street, has not yet been commenced, but the contractor for the foundations is progressing with his work. These, four foundations, however, are very heavy and extensive, and the construction of the building will be a long and complicated. Tenders for the erection of the building have not yet been invited.

Perceptible progress has been made by the enlargement of the Commercial Bank, the ornamental part of the building, which was erected by Mr. Theobald, and the appearance of the building is therefore materially improved. The foundations of the projected enlargement of the building towards the Hanover-street, are now also now in.

Considerable progress has been made with the building at the corner of George and Jamison streets for the London Chartered Bank.

The masonry of the ground floors of the store which are being erected at the corner of York and Burnack streets, by Messrs. John and Wm. Wilson, is now completed, and the workmen are putting up the first columns. All the girders are ready, and some of them are fixed.

At the Corporation are carrying out, and about to carry out, various improvements in different parts of the city. The works in Port-street, to connect Upper Port-street with Lower Port-street, are now in progress, and, judging from the appearance, six months will elapse before the work will be completed. A new assessment of the property in the city is about to be made, and in connection with this the houses in the streets will be renumbered. The instructions to the persons who will perform the work are to the effect that he is to paint the numbers in figures not less than two inches in height, upon some conspicuous part of the building. The lower number is to be painted in the middle of the street, and the other margin of the harbour, where practicable, and in other cases at the northern or western termination of the street. The odd numbers will be placed on the right-hand side from the starting point, and the even numbers on the left-hand side. Where vacant pieces of land occur a space of fifteen feet will be allowed for each number to be supplied.

great many complaints have been made about the situation of the Tank Stream, an open sewer, in which is drained a great deal of the sewage of the business part of the city running from the King-street, under the street, to the George-street, and Port-street, and parallel with both.

Plans and specifications for covering in this open drain have been prepared, and are about to be submitted to the Municipal Council. A petition signed by a large number of persons, and presented to the City Council, praying for additional accommodation in and between the George-street Markets, for the growers of garden and other produce, and we understand that plans for affording the required accommodation are now in course of preparation, and will shortly be ready.

The erection of street awnings covered with corrugated iron roofing, which we noticed in a previous issue, is being carried out by the Corporation throughout the business part of the city. Several additional awnings, or balconies of this kind, have recently been erected, both in George-street and Port-street. One of the largest has been erected at the Rattall's Hotel, a structure which improves the appearance of the hotel, while it shelters the front (much frequented during certain seasons of the year) from the rain and the sun. The new awning, erected by Mr. J. Caldwell, has erected a substantial balcony, supported on iron-buted pillars, serving as a double purpose of awning and balcony (covered at the top) for the front rooms on the first floor. The awning is supported on the front of the building, and the balcony, and altogether it is the handsomest structure of the kind we have seen in the city.

A number of workmen are still engaged in taking down the old walls of the building, which was formerly Mary's Cathedral, with a view to the erection of new building on the same ground; but some months will probably elapse before a commencement will be made with the new building, as the progress made recently in the old walls is very slow.

The several ecclesiastical structures which are in course of erection or enlargement in the city are at various stages of progress. The foundation stone of the new Church of St. Peter (Church of England) has been laid, and the building is now in progress. The Governor on the 1st instant. The site of the church at the corner of Ann-street and Bourke-street, near the intersection of the latter by William-street, and the site of the church, which is now in progress, is a large, open, and airy site, and the building is now in progress. The building is now in progress, and the site of the church is a large, open, and airy site, and the building is now in progress.

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**INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.**—This celebrated Powder instantly destroys mosquitoes, flies, and insects of every description, and is particularly serviceable in the destruction of vermin in fowls during incubation. Sold only by A. S. & Co.

**PERFUMED SOAPS.**—We beg most respectfully to inform our numerous customers and the public generally, that we have commenced to manufacture Perfumed Soaps, and can offer an article of the quality of which is unsurpassed, at a price far below that which is imported. The price is per packet, or 4s the half-dozen packet. A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists, &c., 534, George-st., Sydney.

**VENDERS AND FIREWORKS.**—F. LASSETTER invites inspection of his celebrated Stock of Venders and Fireworks. In attestation of the fact that his stock has been largely increased, and now comprises articles of every variety of pattern and price for the drawing-room, parlour, dining-room, library, ball-room, and kitchen.

Bright steel fenders  
Steel and enameled ditto  
Bronzed and Berlin black ditto  
Green nursery ditto  
Iron kitchen ditto, sliding bar.  
The stock of freeware is equally extensive.  
**FREDERICK LASKEET**, 421, George-street.

**C O A L S C O F F E R**  
**F. LASKEET** has now on view a large assortment of the newest designs in Coal Scovs, many of them of a most elegant and great taste, and present a very handsome appearance. They include  
The Russell Scoop  
The Palmcrest ditto  
The Albatross ditto  
The Persian ditto  
The Russian ditto  
The Windsor ditto, &c., &c.  
**FREDERICK LASKEET**, 421, George-street.

**K EROSKNE LAMPS**—A large assortment, cheap, at  
**F. R. ROBINSON'S**, 456, George-street.

**C O O K I N G S T O V E S** repaired, and all kinds of stoves fitted, at **ROBINSON'S** American Store Street.

**E N M O R E K I T T L E S** and Furnaces for Boilers, boil one quart water in 10 minutes. 456, George-st.

**MYATT'S PINEAPPLE STRAWBERRY.**—One of the finest varieties yet introduced.—Plants now ready for sending out. Also, Myatt's Surprise, Trollop's Victoria, Eleanor, Omar Pasha, I. X. L., Sir Harry, Empress Eugene, Duc de Malakoff, La Reine, Marmion.

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**DUBLIN BOTTLED STOUT AND INDIAN PALE ALE.**—Dunphy's Dublin Bottled Stout, in quarts, 12s per dozen; Indian Pale Ale, quarts, 9s per dozen; cists.

**F**OR SALE by the undersigned, inwards of Broadcloths, black and blue Black and fancy doekins, in great variety Diagonals, and all kinds of mixtures Billiard cloths, mantle cloth, &c. Bedford cord, cassimeres, drilla, wettings  
Valencia  
Habergerdry, &c.  
Wholesale Wollen Warehouse, 305, George-street.  
C. J. MULLER and CO., Importers.

**F**OR SALE, by the undersigned—Broad—Marshall's dark, Plaid and Co's, Dowl's, and United Wines of Co's, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, pale and dark  
Run—Lowndes', Lemon Hart's and Preston's  
For Sale—Co's usual quality; also, they arrive per E. Nicholson, an invoice of six pipes, O/WB and V&B  
Sherry—Gonzales and Dubou's (three-diamond up to six-diamond) "Glorious", Forrester's, Cramp, Bate, and Co's, Harvey's, &c.  
Champagne—Cliquot's

Also, Byam's and "Victoria Stores" bottled Ale, treble Stout, Cider, &c.

**E X L A T E A R R I V A L S .**  
On SALE.—  
Three-bushel bags, 24 lbs.: seaming twine, woolhags,  
Europe rope, canvas (Webster's, Bell's, Ferguson's,  
and D. Corser and Son's).  
Milner's fire resisting safe, stationery, steam engine, &c.  
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.  
**G U N P O W D E R .**—For SALE, by the undersigned—

**Blasting powder**, in 48 lb. kegs, bright coarse grade, from Curtiss and Harvey, and the New Sdsgeit Gunpowder Co.

**Sporting powder**, FF and FFF, in 1 lb., 1 lb., and 1 lb. flasks.

**SEEDS.**—HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Wholesale and Retail Seed Stores, 239, Pitt-st. (down gateway.)

**FOR SALE.**—Warrnambool POTATOES, at Prime Patrick. Prime Seed Oats. BARKER and CO.

cured by MORGAN'S PATENT PROCESS, at  
Ipswich, Queensland.  
Meat, prime meat, India meat, India beef, extra mutton  
beef, on SALE.  
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

**W**ASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS HERALD Office.

**CALIFORNIAN FLOUR**, the best brands on his shelves. **JOHN E. MANNING**, Custom House buildings.

**3-BUSHEL SACKS** and Woolpacks now having  
**GILFILLAN and CO.,** Marquette place.

**W** ALER TANAS, galvanized iron, all sizes, on  
laid on. J. A. BROWN, 320, Pitt-street South.

**E** NGLISH BACON, Hams, and Cheese, just landed  
ex Flying Spur, of very superior quality. PRATT  
and HARCOURT. Grocers and Wine Merchants, 222

**RYEGRASS**, prime sample. New Zealand grown. Free from weeds. **LAW, SOMNER, & CO., 200, FINE-ST.**

**F**LOWER SEEDS, in 600 varieties. Post free, 12 varieties, 4s; 12 choice ditto, 6s. Catalogue forwarded post free upon application to all parts of the colony.

**3-BUSHEL BAGS! 3-BUSHEL BAGS!** 12 per dozen. **T. F. REEVE, 656, George-street South.**

**MACHINES.**—The superiority of these sewing machines over all others is universally acknowledged. They are the **MOST SIMPLE, the BEST, the CHEAPEST,** and **MOST BEAUTIFUL** of all sewing machines. They will sew **FELL, HEM, BIND, BRAID, GATHER, TUCK,** &c., &c. In greater variety than any other machine.

of WORK than the sewing machines of any other manufacture. They make the TIGHT LOCK-STITCH also on both sides of the fabric, and one which is impossible to unravel. Will sew seams of any desired curve or angle.

and the length of the stitch can be changed in the  
so as to make four stitches or forty stitches to the inch, or  
even finer if desired, and any number between these  
extremes. The INSTRUCTION ROOMS, which are  
fitted up in the MOST RECHERCHE style, are open  
to all.

**PUBLIC INTRUSION.** The public are invited to call and see them at work at our show rooms, 307, George-street.

**STANFORD and CO., 307, George-street.**

**JAMES PERELL** has for SALE, silk-dressed **RAE FLOUR**, from superior wheat; good Seconds; **Malze Flour, Bran, &c.** Flour Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

**F**INE FLOUR, 16s.; seconds, 16s.  
PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

**MALDON ISLAND GUANO.**—The above is a pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Port-street; or of

**GUANO.**—Anglo-Australian Guano Company's (limited) PHOSPHO-GUANO, £8 a ton, including bag. Samples bags may be obtained at 6s. each.  
DANTON & PH. NOTT, Agent, 477, George street, near

at Hurst-street.

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## 16

## PRELIMINARY NOTICE

TOWNSHIP OF BOWRAL,  
BOWRAL RAILWAY STATION,  
WINGECARRIBBEE.

**R**ICHARDSON AND WRENCH have received instructions from J. N. OXLEY to sell by public auction, on an early date, such of the above land as they may think fit. The whole of the unsold portion of the TOWNSHIP OF BOWRAL, WINGECARRIBBEE.

222 BOWRAL RAILWAY STATION

thus, is expected to be open in a few months, and  
mand the whole of the immense traffic of the  
Windsoriarib and Mitigoag agricultural dist.  
of the surrounding country. Of these, the Town  
Sheffield, the Flitroy Ironworks, Nattai, &c.  
T ship adjoins the railway station, and already a large  
of the allotments have been disposed of and built  
purchasers. The removal of the reserved sites  
publicly adjoining the station, which will now be  
gave competition on an early date.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the subdivi-  
further particulars obtained on application at the  
Snyderes.

Terms at sale.

BUNDEMER CREEK STATION,  
BLIGH DISTRICT.

Together with  
1000 CHOICE CATTLE.  
FOR POSITIVE SALE BY  
MR. BREWSTER, at his Rooms, 80,  
Exchange, George-street, THIS  
and the 23rd instant.

The attention of parties on the look out for  
superior FATTENING RUN is directed to the lot  
on which is now in the market for ABSOLUTE SALE.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.

SPLENDID BLOCK OF FATTENING CO  
ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE BUN  
CREEK, ADMITTED FOR SALE BY  
THAT LOCALITY, SITUATED 40  
BELOW DUBBO, 'ON THE MAC  
RIVER, and adjoining the well-known  
MURDOCH, and the well-known  
and JOSEPHSON and OAKES, and ne  
EDWARD FLOOD'S celebrated CAC  
RUNS.

With BUNDEMER will be sold  
1000 HEAD OF CHOICE WELL-BRED

(more or less).

TERMS.—One-third cash; residue by approved  
six and twelve months, dated from day of  
bank discount added, secured on the property.

**M**R. BREWSTER has received instructions  
from Major Lowe, Esq., to sell by  
auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George  
Sydney, THIS DAY, the 23rd of May,  
6 o'clock.

THAT SPLENDID FATTENING ST  
known as  
BUNDENAM CREEK,  
watered by the Bundenam  
This station was first discovered on that creek

been in the possession of the present owner's family  
its first occupation. It is acknowledged by the  
judges to be one of the **MOST FATTENING**  
**TIONS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT, AND**  
**MANENTLY WATERED.**

THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise a three  
cornered paddock, with all  
improvements for spraying and branding, garden,  
THE STOCK consists of 1000 HEAD OF  
WELL-BRED CATTLE, more or less, of the  
MI. brand, which will be mustered and delivered.

\* \* \* Storks, stock horses, &c., to be taken at a

To anyone on the look out for a choice  
station within this extensive market, the present  
opportunity, which extends over a number of

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Instructions from Mrs. Mary Wealand, by auction, at their Rooms, Market-square, on DAY, 29th instant, at 12 o'clock.

MILLENDEN, long known in Goulburn, and lately in Bradwood, as one of the RICHEST AND MOST IMPROVED FARMERS in the Southern District.

The Improvements comprise WELL-BUILT ROOM COTTAGE, with garden paved in, detached, stable with 3 stalls, barn 50 x 20, stockyard, hay yard, hay press. One large and richly-grassed paddock contains 100 acres securely fenced and subdivided into cultivation paddocks, of which contains a first-rate late-born crop of hay.

Also.

RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST to 40 ACRES

selection, adjoining the freehold, with considerable and TWENTY ACRES fenced in.

FINLAY and CO., in inviting the attention of clients to the above, feel quite justified in stating that the property is of a more worthy character than the attention of those desirous of investing in a CLASS HOMESTEAD, than the above.

Braidswood in particular acknowledges it as one of the farms which, notwithstanding the changing seasons, continues to send inexhaustible supplies of every description of cereals to market.

The Government land adjoining is extensive and the country for at least two flocks of sheep; the freehold and free-selection, is abundantly supplied with water at all seasons.

Terms—25 per cent. cash; 25 per cent. on execution of conveyance; balance at six months from day of sale less discount allowed.

**TUESDAY, 29th instant.**

The attention of Capitalists, Speculators, and Gentlemen seeking a first-class estate on which to reside, is invited to the

**MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD ESTATE**  
known as  
**WINDERBREEN,**  
situated on and commanding an extensive frontage on the shores of the much admired  
**LAKE GEORGE.**

**FINLAY AND CO.,** Goulburn, have received instructions from the Honorable T. A. McEwen, M.P., to sell by auction at their Rooms, Market-square, Goulburn, on **TUESDAY, 27th inst.**, at 12 o'clock,  
The beautiful estate of  
**WINDERRADEN,**  
containing upwards of 9000 ACRES of SPLendid AGRICULTURAL LAND, with improvements of the highest order, together with its accompanying pre-emption of about thirty-eight thousand (38,400) ACRES, forming one of the most extensive tracts of land in the Western districts. Distance about 140 miles, and from the City of Sydney about 20.  
The improvements comprise as follows:—  
The mansion which stands on an elevated plateau

looking a large reach of water, upwards of a mile in length, and of great width, is without exception one of the most beautiful in the district. It is built of stones and is surrounded by a low wall. The water is contained throughout in a single level. The dam is about twelve miles long, a spacious hall, and a large hall. There are a detached kitchen and servants' apartments fitted up with every accommodation. Five-stall stables, excellent coach-houses. The out-buildings are of the best and all in first-rate order. Attached to the house is a garden and orchard of seven acres, stocked with the best fruit trees.

The paddocks are large, containing about 3000 acres, divided into cultivation and grazing, and as regards the soil, it is as fine for agricultural purposes as any district, which has long had the reputation of being so to no other in the colony for the production of cereals.

The Lighthow estate, until recently occupied by the late Mr. T. W. Lighthow, is, without exception, one of the finest and most valuable estates in the district. It is situated in the close proximity to the town of Warrington, and is the property of P. H. Osborne, Esq., and formerly of W. Lighthow, Esq., which was lately so prominently brought before the public. The land is of the best character. The beauty of the scenery is grand and the improvements, of which the Lighthow estate was the scene, are well adapted for a country residence, and everything is desired in dairies and farms and maps and the water-squag is contained in Warrington. The estate is capable of being improved at least 12,000 sheep. The unimproved and pastoral portion of the estate is presently occupied and held under a 3-years' lease by Hon. James Chisholm, a portion of which has expired.

FINLAY and CO. feel that no comment is required on this property; it stands unrivaled as an estate and investment. Every information will be rendered to interested purchasers, who can from this date inspect the estate and its surroundings, and obtain all particulars of which they may desire. Thomas Brown, Esq., solicitor, 10, Colindale Avenue, N. W., is empowered to execute the Plans of the estate, to be inspected at Finlay, or Rooms, on and after the 16th instant.

Terms.—One-third cash, and the residue at three years from day of sale, with 7 per cent. interest.

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.new>



